

Fair and continued warm weather; variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

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ONE CENT.

THE REPUBLIC ON TRIAL

Injustice of the Present Regime Shown in Zola's Case.

TRUTH MUST BE INFERRED

Direct Testimony That Might Vindicate the Defendant Suppressed—Thenceforth Eloquent Plea for Fair Play—Anti-Zola Demonstrations Are Indulged in By the Mob.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The hopeless struggle to drag the truth to light, despite the resistance of all the authorities of justice, went on today in the assize court, but M. Zola and his associates had little success beyond furnishing a fresh demonstration of the injustice of the present regime of the French Republic, which is the real defendant in the present trial.

The proceedings were not so exciting today as on previous days. It is the policy of M. Labori, who is conducting M. Zola's case with consummate skill, to bring out the truth by inference and other indirect means from unwilling witnesses or those whom the court forbids to speak freely. He is succeeding remarkably well, so far as effect is produced on unprejudiced minds. For instance, at yesterday's examination the testimony given by Gen. Gonse, who, while he answered some questions, pointedly refused to say if he had communicated to Dreyfus the secret document on which Dreyfus was condemned, has convinced most people that this infamous thing was done.

The amazing fact remains that, despite their belief that this was an illegal proceeding, a majority of Frenchmen continue to regard Dreyfus as guilty, and deny his right to a revision of the judgment condemning him. There was an eloquent plea for justice, which the court was unable to suppress, near the close of the session by ex-Minister Thivernot. When he was forbidden to answer a question regarding the secret Dreyfus document he cried:

"Why, why not disclose it? Is there a single man who fears me, lawyer, juror or magistrate, who can admit for an instant that a man can be condemned upon a piece of evidence he knows not of? I protest, in the name of liberty, of free defense, in the name of human dignity. What could be the danger of disclosure or fresh agitation? This troubled country will not rest until this thing is done, a thing so simple, which cannot touch the respect due the army or the interests of national defense."

But this and all other appeals will avail nothing against the inexorable restrictions of the magistrature, which are applied more strictly every hour as the trial advances.

Gen. Pellieux, who conducted the inquiry into the charges and counter-charges made in the Dreyfus affair last fall, and who reported that there was no evidence to warrant the prosecution of Count Esterhazy, took his place on the witness stand.

He declared that he was proud of the action of the court-martial in acquitting Esterhazy. There was only one traitor in the French army, he said, and that traitor was ex-Capt. Dreyfus.

Gen. Pellieux occupied the stand for some time and testified at considerable length. He explained that Col. Picquart had fabricated the bordereau published in the newspapers, with a view of obtaining the conviction of Count Esterhazy and showing the innocence of Dreyfus. This bordereau, he said, differed absolutely from the original.

After Gen. Pellieux had left the stand several members of the Dupuy cabinet were called to testify in reference to the alleged secret evidence against Dreyfus.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS

Diplomatic Relations With Spain May Be Severed.

MR. DE LOME'S RESIGNATION

Its Acceptance by the Madrid Government Displeases Our State Department—The Disgraced Diplomat Given His Passports Yesterday—A Cablegram From Minister Woodford Agitates Judge Day—It Is Not Believed That a Formal Apology Has Been Made.

KISSING IN GEORGIA.

Judge Severely Upbraids a Cantankerous Father.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 10.—The kissing epidemic which has been raging in social circles has reached the courts, and the vital question of kissing or not kissing has been passed upon judicially. D. A. Engesser, being a pretty fourteen-year-old daughter, Mary, and Mary has a serious beau, Louis Cadeo, who, while ardently wooing her, indulged in the luxury of kissing her ruby lips. Papa Engesser, belonging to the anti-kissers, and also believes that Mary is too young to permit such familiarity on the part of her "steady company."

But Mary had a different view of the matter and permitted her lover to indulge his propensity for kissing. Whereupon he was cited into court by the irate parent.

Mary not only defended her lover against the charge that he had insulted her, admitted his right to kiss her, and claimed a right to be kissed. Cadeo declared his intention of marrying Mary, and Judge Calhoun, after solemnly upbraiding the father for his interference, advised Cadeo to go ahead with his kissing and love-making.

The United States Government is on the verge of a severance of diplomatic relations with Spain. While the developments of yesterday told in a circumstantial way do not justify the absolute announcement that Minister Woodford will be recalled from his post, there seems to be little doubt that the American State Department is displeased with Spain's effort to save Dupuy de Lome's reputation by accepting his resignation.

There is reason to believe that the Administration has asserted itself at last, and that it will stand on the proposition that the gossiping minister must bear the odium attached to a dismissal.

At precisely 5 o'clock last night a messenger from the State Department took to Judge Day's house the truest copy of the cipher cablegram from Minister Woodford, at Madrid, that the President and State Department had been expecting since noon. Judge Day received the dispatch, read it and was visibly affected by its contents. Whatever it contained, the message so affected his nerves that when, a minute or so later, he picked up a newspaper, the trembling of his hands was plainly noticeable, and his manner of speaking had changed from the courtly and pleasant manner so natural with him to almost harshness, and the pitch of his voice was raised an octave.

In reply to a question by a reporter present, the Assistant Secretary of State said that the dispatch was from Gen. Woodford, and that it corroborated the statement published in The Times, that the Spanish government had "accepted the resignation of Dupuy de Lome."

He was pressed for some further information as to whether the dispatch contained a disclaimer by Spain of the gross insult offered by Dupuy de Lome, or as to any other particulars contained in the message, but in an unusually short tone he replied that he would not make any further statement last night.

From Judge Day's agitation it appeared apparent that Spain had deliberately added to the insult offered by Dupuy de Lome, but in what respect the Assistant Secretary left the reporter to conjecture, and he became convinced that Spain had not humbled herself by any apologies.

The Assistant Secretary left his house five minutes after receiving the message, and hurried down T street and disappeared from view. He so completely disappeared that the most diligent search could not find him, and repeated inquiries at his house met with the same result, the servant merely saying that Judge Day had gone out and had not returned.

Late in the night it was learned that the Assistant Secretary of State had gone to the home of Chief Clerk Michael, of the State Department, and that he dictated a message to be sent instantly to Gen. Woodford. The contents of the dispatch expressed the great indignation of the Administration and the American people over the action of Spain in accepting Dupuy de Lome's resignation, and demanded of Spain a disavowal of the sentiments of her disgraced minister. As a further evidence of indignation the passports for Dupuy de Lome were sent to him immediately.

Early yesterday morning Judge Day entered his office at the State Department. A cablegram from Minister Woodford was awaiting him. A few minutes later he issued a statement, as follows:

"Washington, Feb. 10, 1898.

"Gen. Woodford was telegraphed yesterday afternoon in substance as follows:

"There has appeared in the public prints a letter addressed by the Spanish minister to Mr. Canalejas. This letter, the minister admits, was written by him. It contains expressions concerning the President of the United States of such a character as to end the minister's usefulness as a representative of his government in this country. Gen. Woodford was, therefore, instructed at once to say to the Minister of State that the immediate recall of Mr. Dupuy de Lome is expected by the President."

Although Judge Day would not admit the fact, it was believed that the cablegram from Gen. Woodford contained the information that the resignation Dupuy de Lome had been accepted by the Spanish government, notwithstanding the request that had been made by this Government that the Spanish minister should be recalled in disgrace. It is understood that Gen. Woodford's message was not sufficiently clear on this point, and that



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he was called for a more complete account of the situation in Spain and a positive answer as to whether Spain proposed to disavow Dupuy de Lome's sentiments. It was the answer to this message that Judge Day received last night.

There was a general feeling about the State Department yesterday that the Spanish minister had, with his customary shrewdness, outwitted the Administration. He had forestalled action on the part of the Government by calling his resignation, and his friends had caused its immediate acceptance, which, diplomats say, prevents the Spanish government, if it were so inclined, from recalling him. The only redress, it is said, that this Government now has is to force Spain to explain her feelings in the matter and compel her to disavow Dupuy de Lome's letter and that if this is not done Spain might find itself recalled by the Administration and the long expected crisis relative to Cuba become apparent.

Judge Day waited patiently for a response from Gen. Woodford, and while so occupied he went over to the White House and conferred with the President. This consultation was essentially a private one, for no person was permitted to interrupt while it lasted. It is known that the President expressed surprise and annoyance at the condition and complications that the Dupuy de Lome affair was assuming and that a possible severance of friendly relations with Spain might result, although there were many reasons why Spain should not force such an issue. When Judge Day left the President, each expressed a hope that Minister Woodford's reply to the last message would prove satisfactory, and that the controversy would end with it. It transpired later that Gen. Woodford's reply was more than unsatisfactory, as has been related, and some stirring news from Minister Woodford is expected today, as an answer to the midnight dispatch.

A report reached the State Department yesterday that the Spanish government had not only accepted the resignation of Dupuy de Lome, but had made Senor Juan du Bosc, charge d'affaires at Washington. This report was contradicted until the message from Minister Woodford was received by Judge Day last night. This Government will not recognize the charge d'affaires in diplomatic matters until the controversy over Dupuy de Lome is adjusted to the satisfaction of the Administration. Until this is accomplished all diplomatic affairs must be arranged between the Spanish government and Gen. Woodford, who will, as heretofore, act under the immediate direction of the Administration.

It is a difference of opinion as to the accuracy of the charges made against the President, but that difference of opinion is due to the differences in parties. As Senator Bacon said, the differences of Americans end at the water's edge, and it is not becoming that foreign representatives should do that which they themselves may with propriety do. Senator Tillman said that he agreed with the President, but that President McKinley had been pretty accurately sized up, but he did not propose that outsiders should say so.

"This difference of opinion," he said, "is the quality of the President to constitute a family row, and we will settle it in our own way. De Lome has been caught doing something that deserves censure, and he ought to have been summarily treated. The mistake was made in giving him a chance to resign."

The Spanish minister should have been given his passports the moment it was learned that he was the author of that letter," said Senator Foraker.

Senator Hale, always the friend of Spain and the supporter of the minister on the floor of the Senate, has steadfastly refused to be interviewed, but in discussing the incident with his colleagues yesterday he said that the resignation or recall of De Lome at this time was the worst blow that had yet befallen Spain. He believes that De Lome is a diplomat of consummate skill, and that it will be impossible for that government to send here another man who can accomplish such results as he has achieved under this administration.

Senator Allison, usually very conservative, said that De Lome, having confessed to the authorship of the letter, had no alternative but to leave the country, and that the cause of Spain would be enhanced by his early departure.

relations between this country and Spain. The Liberal ministry will, of course, send us as minister a man of its own party, and I have no doubt we shall secure an acceptable and competent man as Mr. de Lome's successor."

SENATORS CONDEMN DE LOME.

They, However, Credit Him With Playing a Shrewd Trick.

"Mr. De Lome," said one of the leading members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday, "cannot be reached by the Secretary of State nor the President. He has played his cards to perfection, and if his passions were sent to him he would simply return them with a polite note saying that he had no need for them, inasmuch as he was a citizen of Spain spending a few days here for his own pleasure. And Secretary Day would be compelled to gnash his teeth, swallow his chagrin and see De Lome leave the country like a gentleman, not in disgrace, but with the knowledge that his government had tacitly approved of what he had done."

The mistake the President made was that he did not act promptly and send De Lome his passports before he had received any official notice of the resignation of the minister. Had he done that the disgrace of the Administration would have been made public and De Lome could not have got out of it so easily as he has. Those passports are said to have been made out, but if they were held too long, there is good reason to believe that in his cable De Lome told his government the condition of affairs and pleaded that his resignation be accepted before a demand could be made for his recall, and this is the reason for the prompt action of the Spanish minister to resign.

The talk at the Capitol was largely directed at the unlooked for faux pas of the Spanish minister in connection with the great work of the official has been able to accomplish since the outbreak of hostilities in Cuba. He has been unceasing in his labors and has accomplished wonders. Through his direct efforts the whole revenue cutter service and half of the Atlantic squadron have been turned into patrol boats guarding the coast for Cuban expeditions, and it required only a hint from the location to set the whole machinery of the customs service at work looking after alleged violators of the neutrality laws. Nine times in ten these rumors have been groundless, and in many cases foolishly misleading, and the Government has run them down all the same. Enormous sums of money have been expended and the slightest wish of Dupuy de Lome has been a command to the Treasury officials.

In the face of these exertions on the part of the Government and despite the fact that the President has been so often misled by the minister, this man has been guilty of the grossest impropriety in criticizing the head of the nation with which Spain claims to be at peace. Attention was yesterday called to the fact that at the time the letter was written the minister was being made the recipient of unusual social attentions, and that he was given particular courteous treatment at the White House.

There is a difference of opinion as to the accuracy of the charges made against the President, but that difference of opinion is due to the differences in parties. As Senator Bacon said, the differences of Americans end at the water's edge, and it is not becoming that foreign representatives should do that which they themselves may with propriety do. Senator Tillman said that he agreed with the President, but that President McKinley had been pretty accurately sized up, but he did not propose that outsiders should say so.

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ure. Senator Jones, like all the Democrats, is more bitter in his denunciation. He characterized the personal attack on the President as unjustifiable, and said that the Administration should have given him his passports without asking for his recall. After he had been dismissed then it would have been time enough to notify the Spanish government that such action had been taken.

Chairman Davis, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in a cautious manner says that De Lome, having resigned and signified his intention of returning to Spain, the incident is probably closed.

Mr. Turpie differs from some of his colleagues on the committee, and holds that notwithstanding the resignation of the minister, it still rests with the President what this Government shall do. Mr. Turpie believes that the President can ignore his resignation and dismiss him, sending him out of the country in disgrace. There is a general hope that if this can be done that course will be pursued, for the statesmen on the hill believe that a diplomat will not be able to up to the last to outwit the American Government.

Senator Lindsay calls attention to one phase of the letter which has been overlooked in the indignation expressed at the personalities it contains. He looks upon it as a revelation to the whole world of the true situation in Cuba. It is notorious that since the war began Spain has in its official announcements claimed every battle that has been fought. In his letter De Lome makes the unusual statement that Spain could not hope to succeed unless it met with political and military success. His reference to political success, of course, means the Senator says, the successful inauguration of the plan of autonomy. "The letter, coming as it does from the best posted man in America on the Cuban situation," said Senator Lindsay, "shows the helplessness of Spain and the utter inability of that government to cope with the situation and suppress the insurrection. As a contribution to the history of the present struggle, it ought to be open to the eyes of the Administration and point out the pathway that should be followed."

DE LOME GIVES A DINNER.

It Is Not Attended by Ambassadors or Envoys.

Dupuy de Lome is no longer in Washington society. He is as much an outcast from friendly intercourse with respectable American men and women as it is possible for a man to be who has proved himself a trickster and a slanderer.

And yet Dupuy de Lome gave a dinner last evening. It was not the dinner he expected to give, for which invitations had been sent some time ago.

The ex-minister had made elaborate arrangements for a reception and dinner in honor of the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon. With the hope of eclipsing all previous receptions to an ambassador, De Lome had been exceedingly exclusive in his invitations, asking only the foremost of diplomats and the most exclusive of American society to honor his affair with their presence.

The invitations were recalled a few hours after The Times of Wednesday morning had informed the good people who held them that the man whom they proposed to honor by sitting at his table was a sneak and a hypocrite, and a slanderer.

No American, therefore, not even the New England Senator who has been De Lome's faithful ally, appeared at the dinner last night. No true American would have appeared, even if Dupuy de Lome had not canceled his dinner with the same alacrity with which he canceled his resignation. And yet, as has been said, he gave a dinner party. It was an informal affair. No ambassador, no envoy, no charge d'affaires graced the event with his presence, but it is reported that there were secretaries and other members of the diplomatic corps present galore.

To this no possible objection can be made. Americans have nothing to do with the social movements of foreigners. If they wish to accept the hospitality of a fellow like De Lome they have a right to do so without let or hindrance.

They perhaps have a right to do what they are reported to have done. The report comes to The Times on credible authority and without criticism the incident it is given for what it is worth.

Wine usually flows freely at a dinner of the sort referred to, and last night's affair was no exception to the rule. It is said that at a late hour Dupuy de Lome was toasted by his guests and complimented for the manner in which he had treated the incident of Wednesday. It is also stated that he was told by more than one of the company that his estimate of the American President's character was correct.

The party broke up shortly after midnight, the lights in the Spanish legation were extinguished, and Dupuy de Lome was left with his own thoughts.

A TRICK OF AUTONOMISTS

They Will Banquet the French Naval Officers.

RETALIATING FOR A SLIGHT

They Are Displeased Because the Americans Did Not Call Upon Them—A New Scheme to Subdue the Patriots—Disagreeable Incidents of Blanco's Trip.

Havana, Feb. 10.—When the officers of the Maine upon their arrival here did not go to pay their respects to each of the autonomist ministers, who consider themselves at the head of the government, it wounded the susceptible feelings of these worthy gentlemen. Wishing to show the Americans how deeply they had felt the slight, they asked Dupuy de Lome to prevail on the French legation at Washington to order the officers of the Dubouche to call on them on their arrival, as they did.

The visit was returned with great pomp by the ministers, who will give a banquet to the French officers as a mark of their gratitude.

Spain is resorting to all sorts of ways to influence the Cubans to lay down their arms and accept that they call autonomy. Several ladies, wives of prominent Spaniards of the city, have prepared a petition, which they carry from house to house, begging the most prominent Cuban young girls to sign it, and especially those who have relatives in the field. The petition reads:

"We, the undersigned, in the name of God and humanity, beg the Cubans to lay down their arms and stop this devastating war and bloodshed, accepting the generous and liberal overtures of Spain."

It is needless to say that the request for the signatures has been flatly refused in many houses.

It is said in Spanish circles here that the son of Gen. Galisteo Garcia, Carlos Garcia Valdes, died from wounds received at the recent engagement at Guamo.

Blanco had the misfortune to have a few disagreeable things coincide with his trip to the east. The first was that when he arrived at Manzanillo, overlooking the hope of embracing Raul and Rios, he learned that they were having a terrific fight with the combined hordes of Linares and Luque, in which fight the son of his great friend, Gen. Luque, was mortally wounded.

On arriving at Santiago de Cuba forty young men of the best-known families, instead of waiting to receive him, left the city on the quiet the same day to join the insurgent forces.

MISS BARTON ARRIVES.

Havana, Feb. 10.—Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, accompanied by Mr. Edwell, arrived this morning. No members of the Spanish Red Cross went to meet her. She drove to the Hotel Inglaterra, where she has secured rooms on the same floor as Consul General Lee.

GARMENT MAKERS STRIKE.

3,000 Men Out on the East Side in New York.

New York, Feb. 10.—Nearly 3,000 clothing operators on the East Side are on strike today, demanding about twice the amount of wages they have been receiving.

The trouble began yesterday with the strike of the trousers makers.

On the refusal of the manufacturers to grant a new schedule of wages, or even to consider the demands of their employees as a union, 3,000 members of the Pants Makers' Union immediately went on strike.

Mayer Sheinfeld, the leader of the Brotherhood of Tailors, says the strike is not an important one, and will probably end in a labor difficulty of the tailors in 1898.

"There are only about 2,000 strikers among the tailors now," he said. "There are 2,000 pants makers, 500 cloakmakers and 300 miscellaneous workers involved."

FEEDING DESTITUTE CUBANS.

Letter From Gen. Lee to the Central Relief Committee.

New York, Feb. 10.—In a letter from Consul General Lee, dated February 4, to the central relief committee, the consul general says that the supplies received thus far have been distributed in Havana and outlying towns, over 7,000 of the destitute people being daily fed.

As soon as ample provisions arrive, it is Gen. Lee's purpose to send them to Matanzas, Sagua, and other distant points on the island that can be reached by the railroads, which serve to transport the articles at half-price. The committee will send a large quantity of supplies direct to Matanzas on the next steamer.

RACE TROUBLES IN OKLAHOMA.

White Residents of Blackwell Object to Colored Settlers.

Perry, O. T., Feb. 10.—Blackwell, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, thirty miles north of here, is on the verge of a race war. The people of Blackwell have never allowed a negro to live in the town. The town was built by Col. A. J. Blackwell, the noted Cherokee Indian town builder and booster.

Some days ago Col. Blackwell procured a colony of negroes to settle in Blackwell and gave each family a residential lot and sufficient land on which to build a schoolhouse and church. The colored families have begun to arrive at Blackwell. The whites declare that they will stay in the town in spite of the whites.

Handsome set of spring neck scarf, 50c. Auerbach's, 623 Pa. ave.

IVY BUSINESS COLLEGE—8th and E. N. Ave. better, \$25 a year, day or night.

We keep Hardware, Mill work, lumber, and the prices on all are falling.

"The Great Providers."

COMFORT.

A woman knows that a rocker gives more actual rest and comfort than any other kind of chair. This is a particularly comfortable and well-balanced one, and at this price is a bargain indeed.

Made of solid polished oak or mahogany finish—Cane Seat. A \$3.00 value for Friday only.

Even our most startling bargains carry the same privileges of credit as our regular prices. You can make your own terms of payment.

MAYER & PETTIT,

415-417 Seventh Street.

Finest hats we've shown yet—the new spring styles. J. Auerbach's.

Frank Libbey & Company, Sixth street and New York avenue.

CARDS FOR SENOR DU BOSQ.

Several Diplomats Pay Formal Calls at the Spanish Legation.

M. Jules Cambon, the Swedish minister and several other diplomats called yesterday at the Spanish legation and left their cards, not for Dupuy de Lome, but for Senor Juan du Bosc, who is in charge of Spain's interests in this city.

Mr. Daly's Lecture.

Mr. John Daly, the Irish patriot, who will deliver a lecture on "Tortures in British Prisons" on Sunday night at the New National Theater, will arrive in this city at 8:30 p. m. on Saturday. Mr. Daly has lectured in the principal cities of the East and has received enthusiastic receptions.

Don't miss Elks' Benefit today. Doors open at 11 o'clock. Mr. Sam. J. Adams, the celebrated comedian, has also volunteered his services. Performance commences promptly at noon.

All signs point to Lower Prices in all kinds of lumber this year.

The outlook for buildings everywhere is bad. We are the first to cut prices.

The weather. Fair, and continued warm.

No matter what Prices are given you come right here. Our prices are lower.

If you can pay cash you'll find everything far lower than last year.